

LOST IN STRAITS

Fifty-Four Lives Sacrificed to Storm.

CLALLAM GOES DOWN

Wreck of Seattle-Victoria Steamer.

DISABLED BY HUGE WAVE

Every Woman and Child on the Vessel Lost.

LIFEBOATS ARE OF NO USE

Tug Picks Up the Steamer, but She Sinks Before Those Remaining on Her Are Rescued—Stories of Survivors.

SEATTLE, Jan. 9.—The Seattle-Victoria steamer Clallam was lost early this morning midway between Smith Island and Dungeness Spit, at least 54 persons losing their lives in the disaster. Every person who put off in the lifeboats, lowered when it was apparent that the steamer could not live out the terrific gale that was blowing, drowned.

Only those who stayed by the vessel, fighting against the sea for possession of the craft, were saved. These persons were compelled to fight desperately for their lives, rushing forward when the vessel turned on her beam ends, clinging frantically to the rails and finally slipping off the sides of the vessel into the water or to a lifeboat that had been lowered. Subsequently they were picked up by the tug Sea Lion and Holyoke.

It was not the fault of commanding officers nor the men in charge of the lifeboats that the passengers who took to the boats were lost. When the lifeboats were lowered land was within sight, yet the impotent Clallam was unable even to make headway against the gale. Prudence dictated that the passengers and such of the crew needed to navigate the boats be given the opportunity of saving their lives by the lifeboats. That they failed to reach shore was due entirely to the fact that human strength was but a feeble protest against the fury of the elements.

No Safety on Board.

Had all the passengers and crew remained aboard, it is undoubtedly true that most of them would have been lost when the boat turned over and gave up the struggle. Others stronger and better able to care for themselves drowned with the relief tugs standing by waiting to take them aboard.

For 11 hours the Clallam battled against the fury of the storm before the struggle was abandoned and the boat settled back into the waters of the Sound. Early in the afternoon of Friday the steamer became disabled, later in the day three lifeboats, freighted with human life, put off into the sea and went down almost within the vision of the watchers ashore. During all the remainder of the afternoon and half of the night that followed, crew and passengers fought to keep the vessel afloat.

In the meanwhile the distress of the vessel had been noticed by watchers ashore. The steamship company owning the Clallam hoped steamer and tugboat-owners of Victoria to put off to relieve the vessel and hurried an American fleet of six ships to the relief of the Clallam. But the Victoria boatowners refused to risk their craft in the gale. One steamer, the Maud, started out of Victoria harbor to go to the Clallam's rescue, but after striking the storm was compelled to put about and run to safety.

Distress Signals Not Seen.

Distress flags were flying from the Clallam from the time she became disabled. There was no boat in sight at the time the flags were hoisted, but it was with the chance that a passing vessel might sight her or those on shore be attracted by the Clallam's light against the odds of the sea that the signals were suspended.

After the vessel had been fighting for two or three hours to keep headway or to preserve the safety of the passengers, a steam schooner passed astern of the Clallam, three miles distant. Aboard the Clallam the vessel could be made out plainly. To those who sighted the schooner it was apparent that the distress signals of the Clallam could have been made out if the men aboard her glanced in that direction. But they passed on up the Straits without an answering signal nor even a moment's hesitancy to indicate that the boat would carry the news of the Clallam's distress.

It was impossible to make out the name of the passing vessel, but from the course she followed it was believed she had cleared from Bellingham Bay, possibly for San Francisco. Had this vessel stood by and given aid to the Clallam the disaster might have been avoided. In any event the extent of the horror minimized. Had word been carried at that time to Victoria or some other near-by point there is a possibility that relief might have been sent earlier, though the refusal of Vic-

torian steamers to go to the rescue indicates that nothing could have been gained by an appeal in that direction.

Every Woman and Child Lost.

Every woman and child aboard the Clallam was a sacrifice to the fierce storm that raged in the Straits. Within three miles of shore and at a time when it appeared certain the Clallam could not be saved, a desperate effort was made to save the women and children in the lifeboats. They were placed in the first boat to leave the ship, which Captain Lawrence, a Yukon pilot, volunteered to command, and which was manned by deckhands. The frail craft went down within sight of the Clallam and a second lifeboat filled with male passengers and in command of Second Officer Curtin, was probably lost a few minutes later.

Aboard the Clallam, watchers saw waves sweep passengers from their hold on the seats and hurl them into the water. Though the lifeboat was seen later, still afloat, a diligent search extending for 30 hours, has failed to find trace of her. More passengers and mem-

Victims of the Wreck.

Passengers.

CAPTAIN L. THOMPSON, Victoria, Lloyd's agent.

BRUNO LEBMAN, Tacoma, customs inspector.

CAPTAIN T. LAWRENCE, Victoria, Yukon River pilot.

MRS. S. E. BOULTON, Alberta, B. C., who was on her wedding tour.

N. P. SHAW, Victoria, shipowner.

C. W. THOMPSON, Tacoma, president of the Washington Co-operative Mining Company.

MRS. A. J. C. GALLATLY, Victoria, wife of the manager of the Bank of Montreal.

MISS GALLATLY, Victoria.

MISS LOUISE HARRIS, Spokane.

MRS. ROBIN, Seattle, wife of restaurant-owner.

A. K. PRINCE, Kansas City, member of theatrical troupe.

GUY DANIELS, Kansas City, musician.

EUGENE HICKS, Indianapolis, Ind.

MRS. T. SULLIVAN and two children, Westholm, B. C.

P. LA PLANT, Friday Harbor.

MRS. H. W. LA PLANT, Friday Harbor.

MRS. RICHARDS, Port Townsend.

H. H. SWANEY, Seattle.

MISS MURRAY, Seattle.

MRS. DUNN, Tacoma.

W. B. GIBBONS, Tacoma.

The following passengers, whose residences are not known, are reported:

G. J. JEFFS.

W. H. GRIMES.

GEORGE HYSON.

A. VALDEMEIR.

B. BUCKNER.

MRS. CHARLES COX.

CHARLES THOMAS.

C. H. POT.

MISS GILL.

C. J. HUNNET.

R. G. CAMPBELL.

MISS BELLIE.

W. E. BROOKLEIGH.

ED. LENNEX.

MISS REYNOLDS.

W. CLARKE.

C. F. JOHNSON.

R. TURNER.

CHARLES GREEN.

Crew.

C. LOCKWOOD, freight clerk, Seattle.

M. R. CUPPES, second mate.

JAMES SMITH, first assistant engineer, Seattle.

CHARLES MANSON, quartermaster, Seattle.

R. LINDROPE, quartermaster, Seattle.

JOSEPH JEWELL, saloon watchman, Victoria.

ALEX. HARMY, messman, Seattle.

ROBERT CURRIE, steward, Victoria.

HARVEY SEARS, seaman, Victoria.

GEORGE HUDSON, waiter.

bers of the crew were lost when a third lifeboat was swamped in an attempt to launch it.

Three passengers, who had fastened life preservers about their bodies, were picked up by the steamer Bahama. They had died from exposure and their bodies were brought to Seattle today.

The Clallam was a staunch, new passenger boat. She left Port Townsend for Victoria yesterday noon, facing a

(Continued on Page 4.)

SENATORS GIVE IN

Yield to Hitchcock in Thomson Case.

LA GRANDE RECEIVER OUT

His Successor Will Be Selected in a Few Days.

FURTHER EFFORTS OF NO USE

Secretary of Interior Will Now Probably Turn His Attention to the Matter of Retaining Receiver Booth at Roseburg.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 9.—The Oregon Senators have concluded to accept the final decision of Secretary Hitchcock in the case of Asa B. Thomson, and within a few days will recommend some one else for appointment as Receiver of the La Grande Land Office.

While neither Senator is satisfied with the Secretary's action and both are convinced no reason has been presented why Mr. Thomson should not be reinstated, they recognize the futility of prolonging the contest. The two Senators have not conferred over this appointment, but they expect to submit a new name to the President early next week.

Thomson, who is still in Washington, is sorely disappointed over the decision of Secretary Hitchcock. He had hopes of being cleared of all charges and of being reinstated. His hope was strengthened after his recent conference with Secretary Hitchcock, but he now realizes he must give up the office he held so short a time. He will return to Oregon soon.

No action has lately been taken in the Booth case at Roseburg, and the Senators are content that this matter shall rest as it is. They have recommended the appointment of Receiver Booth, and are not now willing to recommend anyone else for that office. So long as this matter is allowed to drift, so long they attain the purpose for which they are contending, as both must serve until a successor is named and qualified. It is believed, however, that with the Thomson case out of the way Secretary Hitchcock will turn his attention toward Roseburg, and if he maintains his present views, will endeavor to force the retirement of the incumbent in order that a new Receiver may be appointed.

Favors Finer Seattle Building.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 9.—Representative Humphrey has addressed a letter to the Civil Service Commission protesting because Seattle is not among the cities where civil service examinations are held in Washington. He asks that hereafter Seattle be listed among examining cities.

To Pay Tillamook Indians.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 9.—Representative Hermann has introduced a bill appropriating \$35,000 to settle the claims of the Tillamook In-

dians against the Government under their treaty of August 7, 1862.

Allowed on Reserve.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 9.—The Secretary of the Interior today authorized the granting of 7500 cattle and horses in the Cascade forest reserve from June 15 to October 15 of this year.

BALFOUR FORGETS POLITICS.

Premier Being the Guest of Duke of Devonshire Creates Comment.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria will leave Chisworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire in Derbyshire, where they are now visiting, on January 11. The King will return to Buckingham Palace, and the Queen to Sandringham, where she will be joined by His Majesty in a few days. This is the first visit as King and Queen their Majesties have paid to the Duke of Devonshire's magnificent seat, which is the greatest show place in Middle England. The distinguished guests have displayed a most democratic spirit. They visited the surrounding country several times in a motor car, and everywhere have been enthusiastically received. A notable feature of the visit thus far has been the apparent lack of restraint surrounding the movements of King Edward. There has been no show of guests.

Queen Alexandra, during the week, visited Bakewell workhouse, where she conversed briefly with a number of the sick and poor inmates and left a \$50 donation. The striking feature of the visit thus far was the appearance of A. J. Balfour, the Premier, as the guest of the Duke of Devonshire. His presence was the subject of much political comment, especially in view of the reported impending return of the Duke of Devonshire to the Liberal party, but it only indicates how little party politics affects social life in England where royalty is concerned.

MORE FLINGS AT AMERICA.

German Press Makes a Stir Over Frederick the Great Statue.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Professor Uphu's statue of Frederick the Great, presented by Emperor William to the United States, has been ready to be shipped for some weeks past, but no intimation has come from Washington as to when the authorities there want it sent. The newspapers, in opposition to the government, or unfriendly to the United States, at intervals have commented on the delay. The statue of Frederick the Great, which was the gift of the United States, and had fault with the policy of conciliation toward the "Yankees," who mistake German courtesy for weakness.

National Lee Succeeds Gordon.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9.—General Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, Commander of the Army of the Tennessee, will succeed General Gordon as Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans' Association at the annual convention here next week.

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER.

The Eastern Situation.

Japan will not wait long on Russia for an answer. Page 1.

Delays with idea of strengthening border. Page 1.

War news makes Paris bank to fail. Page 1.

London markets still in great suspense. Page 1.

National.

Oregon Senators give up fight for reinstatement of Asa B. Thomson as receiver at La Grande. Page 1.

Senate Snobs think that he is a politician, and they are not willing to meet with Senate committee. Page 2.

General Wilson told Senate committee General Wood was never at San Juan, and that he had requested him to inform so. Page 1.

General Young retires as chief of staff; Charles succeeds him, and makes Gillespie assistant chief. Page 7.

Political.

W. J. Bryan returns from Europe, and speaks at New York banquet. Page 14.

Massachusetts Democrats start a new boom for Olney. Page 14.

Ex-Mayor Walbridge, of St. Louis, is brought back as Republican candidate for Vice-President. Page 14.

Domestic.

General John B. Gordon, the last of the famous Confederate generals, is no more. Page 3.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster is dead. Page 2.

Iron gates across exits are discovered to have played a deadly part in Chicago theater fire. Page 7.

Sports.

Arcade leads Fossil by a head for the Polarstee handicap worth \$4120 at Oakland. Page 14.

Champion Corbett goes out of his class to fight Burt. Page 14.

Y. M. C. A. basketball players will not meet Seattle and Tacoma teams. Page 14.

Pacific Coast.

Steamer Clallam goes down in Straits of Fuca and 54 persons are lost. Page 1.

Ray Corley, 19-year-old boy, of Tyler, Wash., mysteriously murdered. Page 6.

Washington shingle combine names rates to Eastern dealers. Page 7.

Portland and Vicinity.

Lewis and Clark Fair attracts world-wide renown. Page 15.

Shot machine committee to begin investigations. Page 25.

New cracker company to build factory. Page 24.

Delegates to Livestock convention begin to arrive. Page 11.

Democrats hold a harmony feast, but note of discord is struck. Page 10.

Live wires cause consternation in many quarters of Portland. Page 10.

Commercial and Marine.

Small gains made in New York stock market. Page 15.

Week in Wall street. Page 15.

Favorable showing made by New York bank statement. Page 15.

War news weakens wheat at Chicago. Page 15.

San Francisco produces quotations. Page 15.

Andochia carries out largest cargo shipped by sailing vessel. Page 7.

Gale off mouth of Columbia. Page 6.

Features and Departments.

Editorial. Page 4.

Church announcements. Page 22.

Classified advertisements. Pages 24-27.

If Russia and Japan should clash. Page 46.

Russia's great fighting machine. Page 40.

Witte, the most powerful commander in Russia. Page 30.

Joseph Chamberlain's American wife. Page 29.

Elizabeth in her Oregon home. Page 29.

Interview with Marcus Hanna on the business situation. Page 31.

Five Western railroad kings. Page 36.

Ten years of Oregon. Page 33.

Social. Pages 20-21.

Musical. Page 22.

Dramatic. Page 18.

Household and fashion. Pages 54-55.

Youth department. Pages 56-59.

dians against the Government under their treaty of August 7, 1862.

Allowed on Reserve.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 9.—The Secretary of the Interior today authorized the granting of 7500 cattle and horses in the Cascade forest reserve from June 15 to October 15 of this year.

BALFOUR FORGETS POLITICS.

Premier Being the Guest of Duke of Devonshire Creates Comment.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria will leave Chisworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire in Derbyshire, where they are now visiting, on January 11. The King will return to Buckingham Palace, and the Queen to Sandringham, where she will be joined by His Majesty in a few days. This is the first visit as King and Queen their Majesties have paid to the Duke of Devonshire's magnificent seat, which is the greatest show place in Middle England. The distinguished guests have displayed a most democratic spirit. They visited the surrounding country several times in a motor car, and everywhere have been enthusiastically received. A notable feature of the visit thus far has been the apparent lack of restraint surrounding the movements of King Edward. There has been no show of guests.

Queen Alexandra, during the week, visited Bakewell workhouse, where she conversed briefly with a number of the sick and poor inmates and left a \$50 donation. The striking feature of the visit thus far was the appearance of A. J. Balfour, the Premier, as the guest of the Duke of Devonshire. His presence was the subject of much political comment, especially in view of the reported impending return of the Duke of Devonshire to the Liberal party, but it only indicates how little party politics affects social life in England where royalty is concerned.

MORE FLINGS AT AMERICA.

German Press Makes a Stir Over Frederick the Great Statue.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Professor Uphu's statue of Frederick the Great, presented by Emperor William to the United States, has been ready to be shipped for some weeks past, but no intimation has come from Washington as to when the authorities there want it sent. The newspapers, in opposition to the government, or unfriendly to the United States, at intervals have commented on the delay. The statue of Frederick the Great, which was the gift of the United States, and had fault with the policy of conciliation toward the "Yankees," who mistake German courtesy for weakness.

National Lee Succeeds Gordon.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9.—General Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, Commander of the Army of the Tennessee, will succeed General Gordon as Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans' Association at the annual convention here next week.

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER.

The Eastern Situation.

Japan will not wait long on Russia for an answer. Page 1.

Delays with idea of strengthening border. Page 1.

War news makes Paris bank to fail. Page 1.

London markets still in great suspense. Page 1.

National.

Oregon Senators give up fight for reinstatement of Asa B. Thomson as receiver at La Grande. Page 1.

Senate Snobs think that he is a politician, and they are not willing to meet with Senate committee. Page 2.

General Wilson told Senate committee General Wood was never at San Juan, and that he had requested him to inform so. Page 1.

General Young retires as chief of staff; Charles succeeds him, and makes Gillespie assistant chief. Page 7.

Political.

W. J. Bryan returns from Europe, and speaks at New York banquet. Page 14.

Massachusetts Democrats start a new boom for Olney. Page 14.

Ex-Mayor Walbridge, of St. Louis, is brought back as Republican candidate for Vice-President. Page 14.

Domestic.

General John B. Gordon, the last of the famous Confederate generals, is no more. Page 3.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster is dead. Page 2.

Iron gates across exits are discovered to have played a deadly part in Chicago theater fire. Page 7.

Sports.

Arcade leads Fossil by a head for the Polarstee handicap worth \$4120 at Oakland. Page 14.

Champion Corbett goes out of his class to fight Burt. Page 14.

Y. M. C. A. basketball players will not meet Seattle and Tacoma teams. Page 14.

Pacific Coast.

Steamer Clallam goes down in Straits of Fuca and 54 persons are lost. Page 1.

Ray Corley, 19-year-old boy, of Tyler, Wash., mysteriously murdered. Page 6.

Washington shingle combine names rates to Eastern dealers. Page 7.

Portland and Vicinity.

Lewis and Clark Fair attracts world-wide renown. Page 15.

Shot machine committee to begin investigations. Page 25.

New cracker company to build factory. Page 24.

Delegates to Livestock convention begin to arrive. Page 11.

Democrats hold a harmony feast, but note of discord is struck. Page 10.

Live wires cause consternation in many quarters of Portland. Page 10.

Commercial and Marine.

Small gains made in New York stock market. Page 15.

Week in Wall street. Page 15.

Favorable showing made by New York bank statement. Page 15.

War news weakens wheat at Chicago. Page 15.

San Francisco produces quotations. Page 15.

Andochia carries out largest cargo shipped by sailing vessel. Page 7.

Gale off mouth of Columbia. Page 6.

Features and Departments.

Editorial. Page 4.

Church announcements. Page 22.

Classified advertisements. Pages 24-27.

If Russia and Japan should clash. Page 46.

Russia's great fighting machine. Page 40.

Witte, the most powerful commander in Russia. Page 30.

Joseph Chamberlain's American wife. Page 29.

Elizabeth in her Oregon home. Page 29.

Interview with Marcus Hanna on the business situation. Page 31.

Five Western railroad kings. Page 36.

Ten years of Oregon. Page 33.

Social. Pages 20-21.

Musical. Page 22.

Dramatic. Page 18.

Household and fashion. Pages 54-55.

Youth department. Pages 56-59.

HARD ON WOOD

Wilson Says He Was Not at San Juan.

ROOSEVELT IS BROUGHT IN

General Says He Told Him Not to Tell Anybody.

PRESIDENT MAKES DENIAL

He Says a Mistake Has Been Made—Wilson Also Informed McKinley He Made a Mistake in Promoting Wood.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Testimony offered in the hearing before the Senate committee on military affairs concerning the nomination of Brigadier-General Leonard Wood, to be made Major-General, has been furnished to all the Senators. The printed testimony shows that General Wilson was particularly severe in his criticism of General Wood, and while on the stand also criticized President McKinley for making him a Brigadier-General. This criticism was brought out by the following question from Senator Foreaker:

"You think President McKinley made a mistake when he made General Wood a Brigadier-General?"

Answer—"I think he made a deadly mistake. When he made that appointment, I think he gave the greatest shock to the sense of discipline and fairness of the American Army that it has ever received."

General Wilson further stated that General Wood was not at the battle of San Juan, and told the committee that he had informed the President, then Governor of New York, of this fact. This evidence was refuted by Secretary Root when he stated General Wood not only was at the battle of San Juan, but his division commander had reported him for conspicuous bravery and for handling his troops as well as that he desired to recommend him for promotion. The Secretary further said General Wood was at the bloody ford, "in the hottest and heaviest fire that our men had to endure, when men were falling all around him." Continuing, he said:

"I think I ought to say, too, that a part of the facts upon which President Roosevelt determined so far as was within his power, to keep General Wood in the same order of relative rank where President McKinley had put him, was his personal knowledge of General Wood's presence in that fight and of the extraordinary gallantry and efficiency he displayed, as known to the President by his personal observation in the battle."

General Wilson in his testimony also recounted a conversation he had with Governor Roosevelt regarding the presence of General Wood at San Juan. In this conversation General Wilson said he informed the Governor that in the Spanish War Wood was never in one battle, and at Las Guzmanas, where, but for his rescue and support by the colored troops, he would have been badly handled. General Wilson quoted President Roosevelt in saying that he (Wood) was at San Juan, General Wilson contradicted this statement, saying:

"You know that he was in the rear looking for ammunition."

According to the witness, Mr. Roosevelt replied:

"Yes, but do not tell anybody."

Secretary Root in his testimony referred to this alleged conversation as follows:

"I think I ought to allude to the remarks of General James H. Wilson here as to the conversation with the President. Of course the President cannot be a witness. The President informs me that Gen-

eral Wilson is mistaken and that no such conversation regarding General Wood's presence at the San Juan fight that day ever took place between him and General Wilson."

CHINA RATIFIES THE TREATY

Commercial Agreement With America Approved by Emperor.

PEKING, Jan. 9.—The Chinese Emperor has ratified the American and Japanese treaties of commerce with China.

TWO PORTS ARE OPENED.

It is Now Up to America to Make the Treaty Operative.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In view of Mr. Conger's last advice the officials here were prepared for the news of its signature by the Emperor. Besides, they knew that certain extraneous influences adverse to the treaty had disappeared, or, at least, had been suspended. The next step in order is the exchange in ratifications of the treaty.

Profiting by past experience in the deliberate methods of Oriental diplomacy, Secretary Hay caused the American plenipotentiaries, headed by Consul-General Goodnow, to allow a very liberal period of time for this part of the negotiations, so that the date was set a year ahead, making it next October. However, the Department, with the concurrence of the Chinese authorities, will make every effort to secure a speedy exchange. The treaty will be forwarded to the United States from Peking and with ordinary diligence in its dispatch should be in Washington about six weeks hence. The exchange must take place in Washington between Secretary Hay and Sir Chen-tung Chang, the Chinese Minister here. After that ceremony, the treaty will be proclaimed by the President and a date set for its provisions to take effect. As these largely concern customs dues and affect shipping, there may be some allowance of time on the points.

Not the slightest difficulty is expected at the State Department in putting into effect the provisions of the treaty, making it operative for the opening to American commerce of the new ports of Mukden and Antung. The President has prepared for this by submitting estimates to Congress for the salaries of Consuls and nominations will be sent in very soon. On their confirmations, the Consuls will proceed to Peking, present their credentials, secure their exequaturs and, regarding to their posts, will open consular offices ready to clear American merchant ships for the first time from interior Manchurian ports.

WAR FLURRY BREAKS BANK.

Man Who Swindled People Twice Again Leaves Them in Lurch.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The Credit International, a small bank, failed today. The disappearance of Count Renaud, a director of the Credit International, coupled with a letter explaining that he had suffered heavy losses in Bourses as the result of the war news from the Far East, brought to light the operations of a man who, it is alleged, has twice been guilty of swindling and returned a third time to Paris to conduct financial operations.

The extent of the losses of the depositors of the Credit International are unknown, but are placed as high as \$1,400,000, which, however, it is believed is an exaggeration. Count Renaud first began independent operations in 1881, when he founded a banking institution which prospered until \$1,500,000 was on deposit. Unlucky speculations and personal expenses, it is alleged, emptied the bank, and as a result of charges Renaud was sent to prison for three years. He received a conditional pardon at the end of a year, however, and immediately resumed operations, founding another bank. He enjoyed marvelous success, purchased two chateaux and was finally elected a Deputy from Saint Flour. The Chamber of Deputies, however, refused to confirm the election.

The Credit Bank at the same time failed, and in 1890 Renaud, it is alleged, fled from France, taking with him \$2,000,000. He was condemned a second time for swindling and sentenced by default to 10 years' imprisonment. He remained abroad, however, until a sufficient time had elapsed to make his return to France safe, and upon his arrival in Paris founded the Credit International. He advertised heavily, showing wonderful profits, and agreeing to pay 50 per cent annually. Many people were attracted, among others, it is said, being some of his old creditors whom he is alleged to have convinced that he intended to repay.

Last Thursday Renaud wrote a letter to the Paris papers which told the story of his disastrous speculations on the Bourse. He added that he wept for himself and the persons who had suffered through him, and said he was starting for the Transvaal, where he hoped to recoup his losses.

MUST ACT SOON

Japan Gives Russia a Limited Time.

OFFICIAL NOTE IS SENT

The Original Contentions Are Largely Renewed.

WEEK OF SUSPENSE IN LONDON

Attitude of Britain and America Greatly Encourages the Japanese War Spirit, Which is Steadily Growing.

METHOD IN JAPAN'S MOVE.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A Peking dispatch to Reuters' Telegraph Company says: "According to trustworthy diplomatic information received here, the Russian reply, though conciliatory in tone, is unsatisfactory in substance. Japan, it is further stated, from the same source, desires to obtain further delay in order to complete her preparations, and will therefore continue the negotiations. The prospects of war before Spring continue, very strong."

TOKYO, Jan. 9.—Japan addressed a note to Russia today through Minister De Rosen. Its character has not been disclosed, but it is said Japan requires an answer within a given number of days. Whether the note mentions the time, making the document an ultimatum, or whether the time is intimated otherwise, is unknown. The government, however, is determined to secure an early response, and close the discussion if it should prove to be fruitless.

It is understood that Japan adheres closely to her original contentions, and it is believed if Russia fails to meet the demands fairly, war will ensue. The attitude of the British and American greatly encourages the Japanese war spirit, which is stronger than ever.

WEEK OF SUSPENSE IN LONDON

Pessimism is Shared in the Best-Informed Circles.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The shadow of the Far Eastern situation, during the past week, has fallen darker on London than on other European capitals. The feeling here reflected from London newspapers has been decidedly pessimistic, due probably to the mass of reports from all quarters of the globe, mostly conflicting, regarding the status of Russia's reply, and the warlike movements and preparations of Japan and Russia.

Diplomatic and official circles have been extremely guarded in their utterances, but from fragmentary expressions escaping from Downing street and the embassies it is apparent that this pessimism is shared in best-informed circles. It has been a week of suspense. Monday it was officially known from St. Petersburg that the long-expected Russian reply had been dispatched to Tokyo, but as the week passed without the Russian reply was at least sure of a further reprieve from Japan, London began to share the most confident view of European capitals that war was not immediately to be declared, and not inevitable.

A significant remark indicating that no very speedy progress would be made in the further negotiations was that by Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Great Britain, who in an interview said: "The suspense is now over, as far as Japan is concerned. It is now Russia's turn to wait. Probabilities and possibilities are discussed everywhere, and in all public places by high and low, sympathy is expressed for the 'little Japan.' As far as the masses are concerned, the Anglo-Japanese alliance is immensely popular."

NO STEPS TOWARD MEDIATION

France Says Such a Movement Would Originate With Britain.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Official advice received here today further convince those in the highest authority that the Russo-Japanese war crisis has been averted in the Far East for the present, the situation having been brought distinctly within the lines of diplomatic adjustment. Reports, chiefly from Tokyo, but also from St. Petersburg, show that the Russian answer actually reached Tokyo the night of January 6, and proved to be the turning point. The first note received disclosed to Japan for the first time that Russia fully conceded Japan's paramount right in Southern Korea.

Russia's concession thus gave Japan practically what she had been preparing to assert by force, and accordingly military activity was suspended. As Russia's concession made unnecessary Japan's forcible assertion of a paramount position in Southern Korea.

The suspension of military activity is regarded as removing the most dangerous aspect and giving hope that Japan is likely to receive Russia's answer in a conciliatory spirit. It is not known whether Russia's concession goes to the

(Continued on Page 7.)

EX-SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY DIES



CHARLES FOSTER, OF OHIO.

FAMOUS CONFEDERATE LEADER DEAD



GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON.

—From a war-time photograph.